Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ

PTO/SB/33 (07-09)

Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)		
		600754-3U1		
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	Application Number		Filed	
	10/611,494		06-30-2003	
on	First Named Inventor			
Signature	Brian J. Smyth			
	Art Unit		Examiner	
Typed or printed name	3664		Ronnie M. Mancho	
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. This request is being filed with a notice of appeal. The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.				
I am the applicant/inventor. assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)		/Lisa M. Schoedel/ Signature Lisa M. Schoedel Typed or printed name		
attorney or agent of record. 83,564	312-894-7351			
Registration number 53,564	Telephone number			
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	Augı	ust 12, 2009		
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	_ Date			
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.				

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

*Total of

forms are submitted.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

- The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
- 2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
- A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
- 4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
- 5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
- 6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
- 7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
- 8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
- A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)
BRIAN J. SMYTH et al.)
) Examiner: RONNIE M. MANCHO
Serial No.: 10/611,494	
) Group Art Unit: 3664
Filing Date: June 30, 2003)
,) Confirmation No.: 6765
For: METHOD OF CREATING A)
VIRTUAL TRAFFIC NETWORK)

REASONS FOR PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Applicants request review of the Office Action mailed May 14, 2009.

1. Status of the Claims

Claims 16-22 and 81-106 are currently pending. Claims 16-22 and 81-106 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0029425 ("Myr").

2. The Claimed Invention

Claims 16, 81, and 88 are independent claims. In claim 16, Applicants recite a computer-implemented method of creating a virtual traffic network representing traffic conditions on a road system. The method includes inputting into a processor: (1) a base layer comprising map data representing a road system; (2) flow data related to traffic flow on the road system; and (3) information about traffic events on the road system. The road system is defined by a plurality of links and nodes. The processor creates a traffic layer by combining multiple links and nodes of the base layer into a single link with an upstream node and a downstream node. The processor integrates the base layer, the traffic layer, the flow data, and the traffic event information to produce a virtual traffic network representing traffic conditions on the road system. Claim 81 is directed towards an article of manufacture and claim 88 is directed towards a computer-implemented apparatus having elements similar to claim 16.

Claims 17-22, 82-87, and 89-106 are dependent claims. Claims 98, 102, and 106 are directed towards graphically displaying the virtual traffic network. Each of these claims includes the element of "the graphical display showing at least one of an animated flow display using the flow data and an icon corresponding to the traffic event using the traffic event information."

3. First Clear Legal Deficiency of Rejections

The Examiner rejected the claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102. "[F]or anticipation under 35 U.S.C. 102, the reference must teach every aspect of the claimed invention either explicitly or impliedly." MPEP § 706.02. The Examiner erred in the Office Action mailed May 14, 2009 because the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of anticipation by pointing out where all of the claim limitations appear in a single reference. Specifically, the Examiner failed to show that Myr teaches "creating a traffic layer by combining multiple links and nodes of the base layer into a single link with an upstream node and a downstream node."

In response to Applicants' arguments that Myr does not show or suggest a traffic layer as claimed, the Examiner responded that "'traffic layer' is a phrase coined out by the applicant to mean a traffic layer by combining multiple links and nodes of the base layer into a single link with an upstream node and a down stream [sic] node." (Office Action, page 6.) The Examiner then cited to Myr for teachings regarding inputting updated traffic flow data, accident reports, and traffic situations into Myr's central traffic unit. (Office Action, page 6.) However, these teachings relate to Applicants' step (c) of claims 16, 81, and 88 ("inputting into the processor flow data related to traffic flow on the road system and information about traffic events on the road system").

The Examiner has failed to identify where or how Myr teaches "combining multiple links and nodes of the base layer into a single link with an upstream node and a downstream node" to create a traffic layer. This is likely because Myr describes maintaining a "perpetually updated database of travel times for *all sections* of roads." (Myr, Abstract, emphasis added.) However, as described in Applicants' Specification:

The traffic layer 314 of the road system is ... better suited to processing traffic data than the basic link and node model utilized by the base layer 312.

4. Second Clear Legal Deficiency of Rejections

The Examiner also erred in the Office Action mailed May 14, 2009 because the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie case of anticipation by failing to show that Myr teaches "the graphical display showing at least one of an animated flow display using the flow data and an icon corresponding to the traffic event using the traffic event information" as found in dependent claims 98, 102, 106.

In response to Applicants' arguments that Myr does not show or suggest a graphical display as claimed, the Examiner stated that Applicant argued "that Myr does not disclose a graphical display." (Office Action, page 6.) This statement clearly misrepresents the record. In fact, Applicants distinguished the claimed display from the display shown in Myr's Figure 8. (Request for Continued Examination and Response to Office Action Mailed October 28, 2008, filed February 24, 2009, page 11.)

The Examiner then stated "that Myr disclose [sic] a graphical display in the figures cited." (Office Action, page 6.) The cited figures are Myr's Figures 8, 13, 16-18, and 20. (Office Action, page 5.) While Myr's Figure 8 depicts a display, none of Myr's Figures 13, 16-18, and 20 depict a display. (See, e.g, Myr, paragraphs 34, 37-39, 41.) Myr's Figure 8 depicts a vehicle display that shows: (1) the vehicle's position on a map; (2) text displays for route preference information (start and destination information), shortest time estimate, shortest distance estimate, path recalculation data, user input data, travel information (user input, user query), traffic information (accident information, accident query, and road closures); and (3) audio/video display for voice commands and channel selection data. (Myr, paragraphs 105, 111

-4-

and Figure 8.) However, Figure 8 does not show at least one of an animated flow display using the flow data and an icon corresponding to the traffic event using the traffic event information as claimed.

5. Conclusion

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants submit that all of the pending claims should be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: August 12, 2009 By: /Lisa M. Schoedel/

Lisa M. Schoedel Reg. No. 53,564 Patent Counsel

NAVTEQ North America, LLC 425 West Randolph Street, Suite 1200 Chicago, IL 60606 312-894-7351